The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,201, New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash .....Rs. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ..... ,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28 0
——— including postage ..... ,, 36 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... ,, 16 0
——— including postage ..... ,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... ,, 6 0
——— including postage ..... ,, 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Tenlines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Repetitions ..... ,, 2 0
First insertion, each line ..... ,, 0 6
Second insertion ..... ,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions ..... ,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each ..... ,, 1 0
Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *Twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum viâ Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 viâ Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 20th INSTANT. The Clipper ship MINDORA, of 1334 Tons, registered, M. Flett, Commander, has accommodations for few first Class Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain Flett on board, or to Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co. Agents for the ship.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 20TH MARCH. The splendid Clipper Ship RED JACKET, 2030 tons register, William Billing, Commander. This Ship, belonging to the White Star line of Australian Packets, is celebrated for her rapid passages. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and her Cabins are fully furnished with Bedding, Linen, and every requisite.
Apply to Captain Billing on board, or to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL. THE fine first class Frigate built Ship "EARL OF BALCARRAS," Charles Symonds, Commander. Has first rate accommodation for passengers. For Freight or passage apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, James Mackay, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.
Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR HODEIDAH AND JUDDAH.

THE Fast Sailing Ship KOSSUTH, 508 Tons Register, P. L. Jones, Commander, will sail for the above Ports about the 1st March, calling at Aden should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight and further particulars apply to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, H. H. the Nizam's Ship Agency.
15th Feb. 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 599 Tons, and 160 Horse Power, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.
For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.
19th February 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Mason, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd February.
,, ,, the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.
Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.
L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
19th February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 A. M.
It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.
For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 22nd Feb., at 11 A. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply on the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 19th February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Varatilda*, Captain Bowness, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.
JOHN TANNER & Co.
Agents for the Ship *Varatilda*.
Bombay, 17th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ships *Star of India* and *Earl of Balcarras*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.
REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship *Land O'Cakes*, Captain J. W. Shanks, from London, are requested to send off boats as soon as they receive their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.
JOHN TANNER & Co.
Agents for the ship "*Land O'Cakes*.
Bombay, 18th February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Ocean Gleaner*, J. Robinson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Beg on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ⅜ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 14 inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cut.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES, JIM CROWS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 3 inch 3 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.
W. H. WALKER & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

OWING to the Byculla CLUB Ball taking place on THURSDAY the 20th, Dr. Haines's Lecture on Chemistry is deferred till TUESDAY, the 25th, at the usual hour.
By order of the President and Directors,
HURRICHUND SADASEW,
Secretary.

TO MEDICAL MEN.

ANY MEDICAL MEN desirous of going Home next month round the Cape, may meet with a passage on favorable terms by applying to
LAWRENCE & Co.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice, that we have established a Commercial House at Bombay, under the same designation as our Firm here, the entire management of which we have intrusted to Messrs. Pandia Theodore Ralli and Ambrose Theodore Ralli. These Gentlemen will jointly hold our procuration; to be exercised, however, by the survivor in case of the death or absence of either.
London, 15th Nov. 1861.
RALLI BROTHERS.
Offices, 4 Hornby Row.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities:
Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.
Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.
The whole of the above are of late arrival.
ALBERT VINAY.
5 Forbes Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.
Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black ,, ...	...	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,, ...	...	29
Amontillado, Red ,, ...	...	32
Port Black ,, ...	...	28
Do. Pints ,, ...	...	15
Claret Blue ,, ...	...	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,, ...	...	32
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	...	35
Champagne, Sparkling	...	36
Do. do. 1st quality	...	42
Sauterne	...	30
Moselle	...	30
Do. Sparkling	...	36
Rhenish	...	30
Pale Brandy	...	30
Do. Do. very fine	...	36
Gin, Old Tom	...	18
Genevo	...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	...	36
Do. do. Pints	...	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.
N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors will be promptly executed.
11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The above named Company will receive Tenders for the Construction of the Earthworks, Masonry, Ballasting, Fencing, &c., of their line from Mahim Creek to Tardeo Road, a length of 5¼ miles, within the Island of Bombay.
Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained at the Deputy Engineer's Offices at Bandora, and Surat on and after the 1st day of February.
Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tenders for Railway Works," will be received up to the 1st day of March next.
The Company is not bound to accept the lowest nor any tender.
JOHN B. LANE,
Offices Surat, Jan. 1862. Managing Agent.

Indian Domestic Economy, and Receipt Book;

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "A Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

MEMORIAL TO COL. RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel Baird Smith, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswarie, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish; I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

List of Subscriptions already received.

James N. Fleming, Esq.	Rs. 30
Michael A. Read, Esq.	30
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	30
R. Hannay, Esq.	30
James Bevis, Esq.	30
H. Brooke, Esq.	30
John Cassels, Esq.	30
W. R. Cassels, Esq.	30
Henry D. Cartwright, Esq.	30
Robert Angus, Esq.	30
F. M. Martin, Esq.	30
R. Landale, Esq.	30
George Hamilton, Esq.	30
Julius Acheubach, Esq.	30
D. H. Cama, Esq.	30
P. Cursetji Esq.	30
J. Tanner, Esq.	30
C. J. Robinson, Esq.	30
R. Strong, Esq.	30
J. H. Gildemeister, Esq.	30
H. Jolly, Esq.	30
John Campbell, Esq.	30
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.	30
W. Sim, Esq.	30
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	30
John Farrar, Esq.	30
George Foggo, Esq	30
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq	30
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	30
H. G. Briggs, Esq.	30
Lieut. Colonel J. A. Ballard	30

Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.
H. BROOKE,
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Secretary.
14th February 1862.

FOR SALE.

A FINE-TONED COTTAGE PIANO FORTE by Schroeder of Hamburg. It has all the additional Keys and is well fastened. The owner is parting with it on account of his leaving Bombay. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
6th February 1862.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flat-catcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.
Apply to Mr. Jonserose on the premises.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujarathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.
The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

DR. CHABLE, PARIS

PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin.
The Pommade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 25,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

Dr. Forget's Pulmonic Syrup.

The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued Irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pomma le will effect a cure in three days.

Citrate of Iron Syrup.

For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.
Full instructions accompany each object. Be carefulto observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, fils russian, Paris, are affixed to each article.
Sole Agents for India, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Exchange Rooms at 5 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY the 19th Instant, for the purpose of electing a Commanding Officer in the place of Major Curtis resigned.
W. C. SILLAR,
Captain and Adjutant.

FOR SALE.

A DOG CART, fitted with moveable Buggy Hood, and Umbrella Pole, with or without Horse and Harness, Apply to "J. S.," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Baboola Tank Road, Commission Agents.
The Property of a Gentleman.

A NEW SOCIABLE, built to order for the present owner but has not yet been used, by Stocken Belgrave Square... ... ...Rs. 2,000 0
A BROUGHAM, built to order for the present owner, fitted complete with Rumble, Imperials, Travelling Cases, &c., by Gillens, Long Acre... ... ...1,400 0
A BAROUCHE, built to order, of the late owner, by Peters, N. Audley Street... ...1,800 0
A SOCIABLE, built to the same order, by Booker, of Mount Street, Grosvenor Square. 1,500 0
A PHAETON, built to the same order, by Barker, of Chandos Street... ... ...1,200 0
A NEARLY NEW FOUR HORSE HARNESS, made to order of the present owner, by Wilkinson and Kidd... ... ... 400 0
Ditto Ditto 200 0
Ditto Ditto 200 0
Ditto Ditto 200 0

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.
DR. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.
RASPAILES' French Cholera Mixture.
TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.
DR. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.
☞ Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by Messrs. F. Friend & Co., just received by their Agents, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½ per dozen.
Also a quantity of country bottled at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts and Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

CHERRY BRANDY AND CORDIAL.

IN Cases of 2 dozen Pints each. For sale, at Rupees 18 per Case. Apply at the Godowns of Edward Bates & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT, *ex Janet Willis*, from London, of carefully selected Sherries, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal ...	...	...	Rs. 25 per dozen.
Green ,, ...	...	...	,, 24 ,,
Red ...	...	...	,, 23 ,,

Early application is requested by
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. } Gold do. }	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do. } Brown do. } Yellow do. }		,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Do. Do.	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,, 36
Do.	do.	Pints	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }		per dozen	Rs. 33
MOSELLE do. { do. / do. }			,, 21
GRABBE'S SCHINGER WINE			,, 18
TREACHER & Co. do.			,, 42
CURACOA			,, 49
SHERRY BRANDY			,, 39
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			,,
do. Julies Robins (30 years old)			,, 59
Rum Fine old Jamaica			,, 29
Gin—Old Tom Booth, London			,,
Do. Hollands in cases			,,
WHISKEY Glenlivat, Crabbie			,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.
Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Anchor-cutter and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense: removing, speedily and effectually, Indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, dispondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.
Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Pills, Gargle oil, and other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey: Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shoreland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:
Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies, of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and severe functions. Cure No. 64, 816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.
Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agent.

B. B. &-C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT WANTED. Persons desirous of applying for the above are requested to send in to me their testimonials. None need apply who are not thoroughly experienced in Railway work. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem.
By order
J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 11th February 1862.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MESSMAN for the Mess of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment. Security required Rupees 2,000, satisfactory testimonials and references also required. For Terms, apply to the President, Mess Committee, Colaba.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of long experience wishes for the command of a Country Ship or will take a chief officer's berth. Good Testimonials, Address "C. F. G.," No. 9, Forbes Street.

BAND MASTER.

WANTED a situation as BAND MASTER by Mr. F. M. Wotzel, of the late 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, letters to be addressed to the care of Mr. Semler, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Under the immediate patronage of Commodore George Greville Wellesley, C. B. R. N., and Mrs. Wellesley.

MR. F. BURY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that under the auspices of Commodore and Mrs. Wellesley; who have again kindly awarded him their patronage, he will re-appear on TUESDAY the 25th February 1862, in the Comedy of "A COZY COUPLE," and the screaming farce of "A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."
The Manager ventures to hope that his Friends will record him that aid so liberally bestowed in former years when lesser of this Theatre. He further begs to remind them, that his utmost endeavours have been exerted to meet their wishes in making the establishment respectable and sincerely trusts they will not be deaf to his appeal, now that he has succeeded in overcoming the difficulty.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Stalls	Rs. 3
Upper Tier	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Performance to Commence to 9 o'clock precisely and to terminate at Eleven.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, the 19th Feb. a Grand Performance of Equestrian and Acrobatic Exercises, including the Intrepid young Endre's Hurdle Act.
TOMORROW, THURSDAY, a Special Performance for Native Ladies will take place at 7 o'clock.
Door's open half an hour previous.
FRIDAY, Grand Representation.
SATURDAY, a Grand Juvenile Performance will take place at 6 o'clock, to terminate at 8.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 3
Amphitheatre	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.
Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.
Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.
Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.
No smoking allowed in the building.
For the accommodation of Families, a Grand Juvenile Performance will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, at 6 o'clock.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses; Prime York Hams in Canvas; Apricot Jam.
N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in Cut, and the freshest in Bombay.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Just received.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' POCKET BOOK. For 1862. With various Tables and Information. Roan tuck. Rs. 4-8.
ADCOCK'S ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK. For 1862. With Tables, Tremendous &c. Roan tuck. Rs. 4-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

ESSAYS ON THE SACRED LANGUAGE, WRITINGS, AND RELIGION OF THE PARSEES, as introductory to the study of the Send-Avesta and the Zoroastrian Religion.
By Martin Haug, Dr. Phil.,
Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College, Honorary Member of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, etc. In one handsome volume, 8vo. cloth.
Price Seven Rupees per Copy.

Contents.

I.—History of the Researches into the Sacred Writings and Religion of the Parsees from the earliest times down to the present.
II.—Outline of a Grammar of the Zend Language.
III.—The Zend-Avesta and its Contents (with Translations of some important pieces.)
IV.—The Zoroastrian Religion as to its origin and developement.
*** Subscribers names received at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

SECOND EDITION, Part 3, Sections XI. to XIII. Supplementary Regulations," together with terms of formation and Manœuvre Distances, Intervals, Posts and Duties of Officers, Skirmishing, Picquet and Outpost Duty. Literally translated into Hindustani, in the Oordoo and Divanaghiri characters, by Major W. Anderson, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers.)
*** This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Cavalry.
Price.—Rs. 3-0; or Rs. 2-8 when more than 12 copies are taken.
Bombay Gazette Office.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.
Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by Dinneford & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; And sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee and Kotree.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.
They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Chronometer Watches in Hunting Cases.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Real Diamonds mounted in Gold, Rupees 6 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine

Indian Gold.	
Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.
Watches made to order.	

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, established 1851.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

TO LET.

A SMALL HOUSE in Forbes Street. Two rooms, Cook room and Godown. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers.
Medow Street.

TO LET.

THE Premises at No. 10, Forbes Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Herbert & Co. Apply to S. Tyabjee, & Co.
9, Rampart Row.

TO LET.

FOR THE NEXT SEASON—"THE BRIARS" on the Mahableshwur Hills, furnished. For particulars, apply to Messrs. *Treacher & Co.*, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.

THE FIRST STORY of Mr. De Souza's Press, Kalbadavie Road, suitable for a Shop or Office, just vacated by Messrs. Atmaram Sajoon and Co. Booksellers and Commission Agents—Rent Rs. 40.
Also the Upper Story of an airy and commodious House in Mathurpacady, having a separate entrance, well adapted for a family residence, the lower part occupied by a respectable family—Rent Rs. 25.
Apply to L. M. de Souza, Printer and Publisher, Bombay, either at his Office in Kalbadavie, or at his house, Mathurpacady.

MATHERAN.

TO LET for a fortnight—a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated near the Bazaar. Apply to "M. W.," care of the Office of this Paper.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A HOUSE at Lower Colaba No. 283. Apply to A. Y., care of the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c.

TO LET.—Four Houses and some Godowns in the Fort. Houses well adapted for Offices or dwellingplaces. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co., No. 2, Bell Lane.

FOR SALE.

HORSE AND PHAETON for sale. Price Rs. 550, to be seen at the house of the Rev. J. Aitken, Bellasis Road.

HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & CO., Rampart Row, beg to

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 19th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months'sight...	2s. 015/16d.to2s. 1d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	16
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	Par.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares.....	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh.Dis.
New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda,and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,525 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Globe Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,300 do.
Globe Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving Co.			[Prem.nom.
Ann. Spinning Company...	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 750 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 130 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Tarrolle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	89½
" Loan 1842-43	89½
" Loan 1854-55	89½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....	1.7/8

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 204
Bar Silver	" 106
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	2s.	6d.	£3	5s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2	7s.	6d.	£2	10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton).....	£3	0s.	0d.	firm.	
" (Seeds).....	£2	10s.	0d.	£2	12s. 6d.
To China.....	Rs. 9 to 10				
To Clyde.....	no offers.				

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 12th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
Old Broach, and Surat, ...	None.
Dholleras, ...	Rs. 170 to 175
Oomrawtee	" 170 to 175
Champta, ...	" 174 to 175
Bharoor Sawginned	" 235 to 236
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 190 to 192
Khandeish, ...	" 180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	" 193 to 197
Dholleral ..... Do.	" 181 to 182
Oomrawtee ..... (March and April)	" 179 to 180
Nawsole ..... { Do. }	" 168 to 178
Bharoor Sawginned { May }	" 236 to 237
OFFICE.—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.	
SEEDS.—Linseed, Condeish ....at	Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 24 to 25 " 33 to 34

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7. and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SEARDHAL, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £500,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned established Houses, viz.:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches.)
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH MAKES ADVANCES on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.
The Bank grants DRAFTS AT PAR NOTES negotiable in EGYPT and the CONTINENT of EUROPE. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	
On Ireland	
Gibraltar Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixed, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 49,999 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 18 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, except by special agreement.
The Funds of all owners bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for it on the same principles, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest coupons, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of 1 per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, 1 per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for use with by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on using furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the AGRA & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, whether *Fore* or *Lady*, her Christian name or names in full, and the Agent at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The BANK will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the Government of India, Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United States Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of this BANK has been lately established at KURRACHEE (Mr. H. F. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 16th January 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
On demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	
On Ireland do.	
On Paris, at 2 days' sight	1s. 11¾d. do.
Gibraltar Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Same under £50 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted by the Branches at Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 3 per ct. per annum
Do. in one year, at 3 months' notice..... 4 " "
Do. do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 " "
Do. do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,* and the weight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends in the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation.. Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... 1 per ct.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... 1 per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Fraser and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills drawn in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accodats above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 99,999, repayable on demand, at 3 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 4 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody 1 per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
" Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 19th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 79, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£445,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
{ The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayble in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 19th, 1862. Agent.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 18	Bosphorus	Pendleton	...Sanderland 4 Nov.
	Broughton Hall	Rennie	.....Liverpool 19 Oct.
	Rock City	Menard	.....Galle 6 Feb.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Feb. 18	Phlox (s).....	Puddicombe.	..Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.
Per steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—117 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Nagasaki*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Shah Jan*, for Calcutta.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Meteor.—2,109 tons and 17 cwt. Steam Coals.

Bromley Moore.—200 barrels Coals Tar, 600 boxes Tin Plates, 53 casks Glass Bottles, 1,999 spare Deals, 905 packages Lead, 3 numbers Carriages, 180 tons Railway Coke, 15,815 packages Iron, 451 packages Merchandise, 4 packages Samples.

From London.

Earl of Balcarras.—25 tons Chalk, 50 tons Bottles Quick silver, 10 cases Champagne, 105 packages Wine, 15,220 packages Iron, 2,555 packages Merchandise, 28 casks Fuze, 728 packages Lead, 8,400 packages Steel, 3 packages Printing Press, 500 kegs White Lead, 5 cases Carriages, 1 cage Corks, 1 case Chemicals, 1 case Pianoforte, 26 cases Glass, 530 packages Bridgeworks, 52 cases Oil, 60 casks Beer, 9 packages Sundries.

From Dundee.

Star of India.—212 tons and 1 cwt. Steam Coals, 57,826 Railway Chairs, 80 packages Cordage, 2 Carriages, 1 case Pictures, 33 bales Merchandise.

From Kurrachee.

Rob Roy.—259 packages Cotton, 45 cages Gingilly Seed, 4 bags Bees Wax, 23 bales Wool, 1,628 bages Saltpetre. 37 bags Munjeet, 4,607 pieces Buffaloe Horns, 10 cases Indigo, 3,000 numbers Cocoanuts, 13 cases Piece Goods, 1 case Samples.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 18th February 1862.

For London.

Caroline Agnes.—46 cases Dry Ginger, 54 cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Hurry.

Seafield.—96 bales Wool, 288 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.; 2 bags Linseed, 3 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Gibson Craig.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Manock Pandoorung.

Agripina.—51 chests Cassia, 41 cwt., 6 chests Chupda Lac, 8 cwt., Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 630 bags Linseed, 945 twt., Kessoo Waga.

For Liverpool.

Mindora.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Ruttonsy Dhurumsy; 57 bales Wool, 171 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Nutolia.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee and Co.

Concordia.—210 bales Cotton, 725 cwt., Pudumsy Vijee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck; 109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursondass Vullubdass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 710 bundles Coir Yarn, 63 cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosmun.

Record.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 852¼ bales Cotton, 1,233 cwt., Meer Saussoon Moosy; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Pancha Teza.

Morino.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jewraz Luckmidass.

Gertrude.—259 bales Cotton, 875 cwt David Saussoon and Co.

Crescent City.—119 bales Cotton, 416¼ cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 672 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy.

Tuday.—80 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund; 44 bales Wool, 132 cwt., Tricumjee Veljee; 109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Feronia.—1,250 bundles Coir Yarn, 150 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy.

Clara Whedon.—487 bundles Myrabolam, 218½ cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Rubia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz; 19 bundles Coffee, 95¼ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Punerlass.—175 bales Cotton, 612¼ cwt., Nursy Wookaj; 60 packages Coir Yarn, 60 cwt., A. C. Brice and Co; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 131¼ cwt., Nanabhoy Pestonjee.

Thorshill.—810 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy.

Queen of the Seas.—150 bales Wool, 450 cwt., Kessoo Waga, 150 bales Wool, 450 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Madge Wild Fire.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 1,000 bundles Gall, 500 cwt., Somjee Hemraz and Co.

Glendower.—51 casks Fish Oil, 201 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

Nugusaki.—650 bags Linseed, 975 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Protector.—5 logs Ebony Wood, Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia.

Red Jacket.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Natharam Poonjaram.

Early Dawn.—50 bales Wool, 158 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Egeria.—28 bales Wool, 84 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.

Black Eagle.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Herald.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

For Hongkong.

Rattlesnake.—75 chests Olibanum, 173 cwt., 11 chests Broken Glass; 381 cwt., 1 case E. Tools, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Rahimbhoy Razpail; 14 packages Furnitures, W. Beit.

For Calcutta.

Shah Jan.—101 packages Cloves, 127 cwt., Hajee Abdool Noormahomed.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

459	Ajdaha, 23 (flag-ship), Prushard	... Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (sloop), Adams	... Bombay.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Bernice, 2 (paddle), Hall	... Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 3 (paddle), Walton	... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1025	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	... Antisam Islands.
395	Cornetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... Bombay. (in dock)
887	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... Calcutta.
810	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... River Indus.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
	90 Georgiana, J. B. Bevaban, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... River Indus.
800	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Daymas, (S. Sloop)	... Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	... Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... River Indus.
151	Keddy-warry, (flat)	... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kolree, (flat), O'Brien	... River Indus.
705	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	... Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Twiston	... Bombay.
187	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
455	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... River Indus.
355	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	... Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	... England.
208	Raven, (flat), Ridge Williams	... River Indus.
385	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
358	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	... Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	... Bombay.
1003	Zeaobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden	... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

358	Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
501	Carolina Agnes, Orenstone—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
853	Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
980	Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
829	Minerva, Merrymann—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
740	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	
823	Rob Roy, Bridie.	
629	Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
891	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)
848	Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1023	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1001	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1068	Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1266	Bosphorus, Pells—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
936	Ciara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
909	Cumerotian, Sadler—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
519	Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co	
1056	Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.	
1259	Feronia, Hutchison—Finlay Scott & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1300	Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
790	Glendower, Hughes.	(c. l. Feb. 14)
1195	Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
800	Jumunjee Cursetjee, Pells—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1331	Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
643	Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1149	Morningston, Lewis—T. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
845	Native Widdifire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 15)
965	Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1273	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)
1075	Natalia, Maguire, Lyle—Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 13)
1238	North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 9)
1272	Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
1059	Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
623	Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 20)
573	Rubia, Rice—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
2035	Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
938	Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	
764	Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1069	Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1890	Tudor, Wherland—Kittich, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)

FOR FALMOUTH.

587	Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

1209	Liberator, Robertson—Leckie & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

342	Bengali, E. Rosse.	(c. l. Feb. 8)

FOR THE CLYDE.

518	Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.	

FOR CHINA.

470	Rattlesnake, Barker—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 6)
345	Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Sedick.	(c. l. Jan. 18)

FOR BORDEAUX.

541	Jessore, Gachet.	(c. l. Feb. 13.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

	Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff.	(c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR COLSAGUPATAM.

91	Mohidin, Samdanee—Nacodh Apa Nana.	(c. l. Feb. 10)
	Hemeda—Nacoda	(c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR MANGALORE AND LONDON.

398	Dunsandle, Gindet—Remington & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

	Shah Jan, Nacoda.	(c. l. Feb. 18

FOR KURRACHEE.

	Tilly (s), Gothing—B. S. N. Co.'s	(c. l. Feb. 13)
870	Wales Ken, Bolton—Nanabhoy Pestonjee.	

FOR TELLICHERY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.

940	Wide Awake, Swanson—D Sassoon & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

744	Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.	
843	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
112	Alice, Nicholas—Dinshaw Bhicajee.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
1162	Africa, Bowie, J. Tanner & Co.	
1475	America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.	
415	Bancoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Hoorjee Arut.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Delanoy H. J. S. Deane.	
882	Bromley Moore, Williams—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	
1391	Bosphorus, Pendleton—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
487	Celestial Breeze, Quilhampton—H. S. Arbuthnot.	
2020	Challenge, Thoradike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(in Dock)
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazon.	
1040	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
344	Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.	
300	Dudley, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.	
560	Duke of Wellington, Bentti—W. Nicol & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsatjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	
879	Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.	
632	False Allum, Robinson—Motee Bhoy gauth.	
967	Falkland, J. Macdonald—T. Nicol & Co.	
1291	Fatiay Mohamedy, Nacoda—Carsondass Varidass.	
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.	
1269	Glen Isla, Payne—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1090	Grace Darling Beare—M. Nusserwanjee Bhowagrie.	
1009	Iskunderiah, Mahomed.	
1418	Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
528	James Baines, Howden—W. Nicol & Co.	
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
508	Kosseir, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.	
374	Khurorce, Gray—Bhugwandass Purshotamdass.	
520	Lord O'Cakes, Shorer—J. Tanner & Co.	
832	Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	Le Harfleur, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.	
1039	Lizzie Caird, Eldridge—Stearns Hobart & Co.	
130	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
1360	Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
1831	Meteor, Potter—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
599	Nadeshah Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
	Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
259	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Sanjee.	
781	Niobe, Lindholm—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.	
853	Northern Bride, J. Brown—Remington & Co.	

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

The statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

17th February 1862.

	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 6 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	16	42	P.	19	N. W. P.
		Min.	14	13	P.	15	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	18	22	P.	16	N. W. P.
		Min.	7	18	S.	21	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	3	2	S.	32	W. C.
		Min.	2	40	S.	33	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

Fourteenth Day, Tuesday, 18*th February*, 1862.

(Before the Full Court.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Judoonathjee Brizzutlonjee Maharaj, vs. *Cursondass Mooljee and another.*

Mr. Bayley with *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Collier and Leathes, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Doudan*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

Their Lordships having taken their seats on the bench, the examination of witnesses for the defence, was resumed.

Dr. Bhawoo Dajee called and examined by Mr. Anstey. I am a Graduate of the Grant Medical College and a member of several of the Scientific Societies in Bombay. There is a school endowed in my name. I am not a follower of the Wallabhacharya Sect. I have obtained my diploma as a Surgeon from the Grant Medical College, and have an extensive practice amongst the native community. I know the plaintiff in this action, I saw him first about a year and a half ago. I have attended him professionally.

The witness was here asked what was the nature of the disease which he had attended the plaintiff for?

Witness said that the nature of the disease was communicated confidentially to him in his professional capacity and he did not think he ought to answer the question.

Sir M. Sausse expressed his opinion that what was confidentially communicated should not be given in evidence.

Mr. Anstey proceeded to argue the point and cited cases in support of putting the question.

The Court decided that the witness should answer the question.

Examination continued.—The disease was syphylis but I did not treat him for it. In describing the disease he said he was suffering from an ulcer and discharge. He said that he had got a chancre. There were two of his friends present, one of whom was Lukmidass Khimjee, they then retired when he began to explain to me the nature of the case. The full particulars were explained to me the next morning by his attendant or secretary.

Mr. Bayley objected to the witness giving evidence of what he had heard from others.

Mr. Anstey replied to the objection, and after citing cases in support of his views, contended that the evidence was admissible.

Mr. Bayley answered the arguments of Mr. Anstey submitting that the evidence was not admissable.

To the Court.—Witness said that the plaintiff told him that Govundhundass would communicate it to him.

The Court overruled the objection.

Examination continued.—Govundhundass informed me that the Maharaj was suffering from *Chancre*. I prescribed an application of a simple ointment and demanded to see the patient so that I might have ocular proof, but that not being complied with, I left. I have attended three other cases of a similar description among Maharajas. On one occasion I paid a visit to the father of the plaintiff in this action at Surat. The latter does not bear a good reputation in regard to chastity. The Maharajas do not generally bear the character of being highly educated men. Their pretensions are only in respect to their descent. They are worshipped as incarnations of the deity, I have seen them worshipped as such in their temples. The people worship them in the same manner as they do the idols. There are generally great crowds of men and women indiscriminately present on such occasions. Sometimes force has to be used to repress the crowd. I have seen the water that the Maharaj had washed in drank by his followers by hundreds, I have seen both men and women waiting for a long time outside the doors of the temple. The women touch the soles of the Maharaja's feet and eat the dust that was on them. The Maharaj has a private room where he generally retires after these ceremonies are concluded. His followers sometimes follow him there. There is a bed room close by, all the rooms communicate with each other; access can be had from these rooms to the zenana. The women belonging to the zenana always have their faces covered. The female worshippers have not their faces covered. The pictures that I have seen in this temple were not indecent. I have seen indecent pictures exhibited in the temple of a Maharaj; they were shown to men and women indifferently. I heard the conversation on that occasion and it was about women, the conversation was not so indecent as the pictures. I have been applied to for medicine to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant after her having had intercourse with men. I have had a conversation with Jewanjee Maharaj. He said he had no control over the other Maharajas in respect to their adulterous conduct. The Maharajas belong to the Telinga caste of Brahmins, the high caste Brahmins would not associate with the Maharajas. It was not enough to be born a good Brahmin but they must act up to that afterwards to be esteemed as such. From what I have seen of them they are not fit for their office of gooroo or high priests. The gooroo is the person who teaches his devotee religious knowledge, he may be either his father or his priest or any one else that initiates him. The act of throwing gulal over the breasts of women that are not their own wives or concubines is considered to be an improper act, and one of the three forms of adultery. Witness here read, from a translation from the original sanscrit rendered into maharathi; the three forms of adultery.] The word *lela* means amorous sport. It is peculiar to the Maharajas always to wear their hair long. I believe all the Maharajas wear silver toe rings. I should say from reading the alleged libel that the passage in it referring to the commentary, and which says that it is not lawful for Maharajas, desist from defiling the wives, daughters and daughters-in-law of your followers," that it was addressed to the Maharajas generally.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I have had very considerable experience in cases of venereal disease. It prevails very much among all classes of natives, not only among the lower but among the higher classes. I have read almost all the books published on this disease in England, and have also read most of the medical works in this particular branch in India. I have no doubt that the plaintiff in describing his symptoms made use of the term that I used, viz: *Chundre*; a person using that word would not be likely to be misunderstood. Heat will sometimes produce ulcers of a violent nature. I am of opinion that the plaintiff was of phlegmatic temperament. I do not belong to the Wallabhacharya sect. I am a follower of that party who would like to see things better among all Hindoos. I heard from the plaintiff that he had established a school at Surat. He wanted to bring up the girls in accordance with the Wallabhacharya ideas and doctrines. It is true that no sect of Hindoos at the present time act strictly up to the doctrines laid down in the Veds but some of them are more orthodox than others. I do take a good deal of interest in this case, and likewise in every thing else that tends to the good of my country. I do not consider that all Brahmins are an emanation from the divinity. The story of Krishna and the goopees are not believed in by all Hindoos. I do not believe that Krishna impregnated 16,000 women. The Veds are more ancient than the Purans, but there are four different periods of the Veds, the last compilation of which would be about the time equivalent to the thirteenth century of the Christian era.

To Mr. Anstey.—The story of the goopees are not believed in by the Wallabhacharya sect exclusively. The great majority of people believe in these stories literally; while the better informed actach an allegorical meaning to certain portions of them.

To the Court.—When I said that the passage in the libel did not apply to all the Maharajas, I meant that there might be some to whom it would not apply. Some of them might be men of character, but the exception was the rule in my opinion. I don't think the article applied personally to the plaintiff any more than the others. Having read the libel I am of opinion as a reader of a newspaper that it applies generally to the Maharajas and not to the plaintiff particularly. The inference that I drawn from the text and context is, that the plaintiff might have been supposed to have defiled the wives and daughters of his devotees, but an ordinary intelligent reader would understand it to apply generally and not to the plaintiff in particular. The passage in the libel commencing "you Maharajas" I think does not apply to the plaintiff personally, but I am of opinion that he was exhorted to use his influence to induce the other Maharajas to lead a more virtuous life. I am of opinion that it does not distinctly point to the plaintiff as having led an improper life. The construction was merely inferential and not direct. Having now read a portion of the English translation of the article (which was placed in the witness' hands) I am still of opinion that it is not intended to imply against the plaintiff in a direct manner. The English translation tends more to include the plaintiff than the original article in Guzerattee. From the reading of this article I am of opinion that the plaintiff is not included among the other Maharajas, because he is called upon to exert his influence to induce the others to abandon the immoral practices of life in which they were living. I am further of opinion that the plaintiff would not be understood by the general reader as being included in the charge, unless he was aware from the antecedents of the Maharaj that he led a vicious life.

Dr. Dhirajram Dulsookram called and examined by *Mr. Anstey.*—I am a Graduate of the Grant Medical College and a Medical practitioner in Bombay. I know the plaintiff and met him once at a school. In consequence of what he said to me, I went to his house in December 1860. The plaintiff told me that the complaint from which he was suffering was the venereal disease. He told me that he contracted it through an impure connection with women. I treated it in the usual way by administering mercury and the patient continued it afterwards himself until he became salivated. The plaintiff told me that he had used a preparation of mercury himself on a previous occasion some months before when he had been suffering from the same disease.

Mr. Bayley objected to the admissibility of this evidence as the transaction took place subsequently to the publication of the libel.

Mr. Anstey replied to the objection and submitted that it was quite relevant.

The Court allowed the question to be put.

Examination continued.—The plaintiff had a conversation with me about some other remedy for this disease, and that was by having intercourse with a female free from the disease, and that he had tried those experiments with success at Surat.

To Mr. Bayley.—I have had considerable experience in this complaint. When I saw the plaintiff in December 1860 he was suffering from disease which he had contracted three months before. The plaintiff had been treating it himself and not being properly cured it had broke out again. I was in attendance for more than a month and personally inspected the patient when I visited him. The disease yielded to my treatment. I have seen this complaint in Surat a good many years ago before he came to Bombay. I am quite sure that the plaintiff told me that the disease had been contracted three months before. I do not put down such statements as this in my diary. I have attended many people of high rank with this disease, I do not recollect every case that I attend, but any case having peculiar symptoms I generally remember. I formed an opinion of the case on the third day when I examined the part affected. I likewise attended the niece and nephew of the plaintiff on one occasion. I have known the defendant for some time, I never communicated to the defendant that the plaintiff was suffering from this complaint, and I don't know who communicated the information to the defendant. I cannot say whether the defendant knew that I was attending the plaintiff. I was born a member of the Wullabhacharya sect, but do not attend the temple now. I am a kyast and am a friend of the defendant. I am quite sure that I did not communicate the conversation I had with the plaintiff to the defendant.

Luckmidass Khimjee examined by *Mr. Dunbar.*—I am a dealer in piece goods and am a member of the Bhatia caste and one of the Setts of Mahajuns. There are twelve Setts of that section and they are all equal. I know plaintiff, I have known him for the last ten or eleven years. I first became acquainted with the plaintiff when I made a pilgrimage to Beyt. I became intimate with him and made presents to him when he came to my house and on other occasions. I have seen the plaintiff in the temple there and I have seen gulal thrown by him, there were females present on that occasion, after having thrown the gulal on the image he threw it on the people and on the women. At that time he applied his hand to the breasts of a young female of the Bhatia caste, and pinched her breasts when she smiled. The gulal was thrown about on that occasion, which prevented the people from seeing what was going on. I visited the plaintiff's house a few days after that, with a relative of mine. On that occasion the Maharaj was in his bed and both me and my uncle *champooed* his legs, it is considered to be a pious act to do so. The girl whose breasts the Maharaj had pressed, came there in company with a widow, that was about a quarter of an hour after we had entered, and while we were so champooing the Maharaj the woman came up and whispered to him, when the Maharaj told me and my uncle to leave the room and we went out. The old woman came out with us when the Maharaj called to the widow to come back. When we left the room I knew what the Maharaj wanted with the girl, I was told by my uncle. After that the widow came out again and fastened the door with a bolt which could be bolted. The girl was still there. While the woman was holding the chain I had a conversation with my uncle and from what he told me we went back again into the room to see a representation of *ras lela*, or the Maharaj having connection with the girl. I saw it at the instigation of my maternal uncle, several other persons saw it, the Maharaj was * * with the girl. The plaintiff then asked my uncle what I would pay to see the *ras lela*. I said that I would serve him. I was then about eighteen or nineteen years old. It is a pious act to witness the *ras lela* of the Maharaj, it was usual for the followers of the Maharaj to see it. The woman was about fourteen years old and was married. It was considered a pious act on the part of the woman to have this intercourse with the Maharaj, and that would procure her salvation, and lead her to heaven. I did not remain in the room being ashamed. I have not witnessed the plaintiff commit such an act with any other females, but I have seen him go into a room with another female for that purpose, that was a few days afterwards, and the female was not a prostitute, she was a married woman. I have been present at a meeting of *ras mundli* at Beyt. The conduct of the plaintiff in particular class. The plaintiff was not present at that meeting, there were twelve or thirteen males and ten or fifteen females. These meetings were held every night at an appointed place. On those occasions after the people taking their seats a book was read containing amorous stories, after the reading of these books an offering is made to the book which is placed over it, consisting of fruit, sweetmeats and parched corn, then some fruit is served round. The people all rise and say let us go, upon which the strangers who are not members are asked to go out and those belonging to the society stay. Being a stranger I went too. The lights were put out. My uncle who was a member stayed. I saw the beds spread before the lights were put out, that was before the strangers retired. The ras mundli is a secret, so much so, so notoriety that children of five years of age are aware of it. It is notorious that stories are read from the books which are misinterpreted, and that the people there have connection with each other. The reputation of the sect is that at these meetings adultery is committed with the wives and husbands of each other. It is also known that at these meetings women procured for the Maharaj. On one occasion the plaintiff told me that the *Varkats* had corrupted him and other Maharajas. That was said in reference to what took place at the ras mundli. On the occasion in question I was sitting with the plaintiff outside the house, a female came there and on seeing me she seemed to be ashamed, upon which my uncle asked the female to go away, she went away. I then stood at a distance and saw the plaintiff and the woman go inside together. This was at the plaintiff's house at Beyt. The plaintiff was in the habit of pressing the hands of the females who came there to touch his feet: that was a signal that he wanted to commit adultery with her. This was done to new comers, it was not necessary to do so to those that had been in the habit of attending, for they would go in of their own accord. I saw the plaintiff on the third day after his arrival in Bombay.

The Court rose at half past five. The case will be resumed on Thurday morning.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BENGAL.

(*From the Englishman, February* 10.)

The usual weekly meeting of the Council was held on Saturday—

The Lieutenant-Governor in the Chair.

Jail and House of Correction.

Mr. Fergusson.—I have to move that the Bill for the better enforcement of discipline in the House of Correction be read in Council. At present there is no proper controlling authority to provide for the due discipline and regularity of the House of Correction. There exists in fact a divided jurisdiction between the Sheriff and the Commissioner of Police, which has not tended to promote discipline and is calculated to produce serious inconvenience. As a remedy, the Bill vests the superintendence of the House of Correction in one officer instead of two officers; that one officer being either the Commissioner of Police, or such other person as the Government may from time to time appoint. The existing law applicable to Jail discipline has moreover been found insufficient to meet the case of all prisoners who are or may be confined in the House of Correction under different sentences passed by the various Courts and Tribunals. To remedy this, it is proposed to define the powers of the Commissioner or other Superintendent of the Prison, permitting him to award certain specified punishments for mutinous, violent, or contumacious conduct. Further, it is proposed to empower the Government to frame rules for the proper discipline of the prisoners. Provision is also made to preserve intact the jurisdiction of the Sheriff in case of any prisoner condemned to death being confined in the House of Correction. By one Section of the Bill it is provided that powers similar to those of the Superintendent of the House of Correction shall be vested in the Sheriff or the Jailor, as regards the Great Jail of Calcutta. These are the main points of the Bill as amended by a Select Committee of the late Legislative Council. I move that the Bill be read in Council.

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore thought that before the Bill was read a first time, Section 6 ought to be expunged as being of a very objectionable character.

The President.—If the Bill be read now, the Section will be published with the Bill, and I certainly think that the objection of the Honorable Member is a valid one.

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore then moved as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to strike out Section 6.

The amendment was agreed to and the Advocate General, Mr. Fergusson, and Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore were nominated to act as Committee.

Recovery of Rent.

Mr. Lushington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act X of 1859, the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Branch Railways and Tramways.

Mr. Fergusson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the construction by companies and by private persons of branch railways, iron tram roads, common roads, or canals, as feeders to public railways. The object of the Bill was the grand object of developing the natural resources of the country. A similar Bill was before the late Legislative Council, having been brought in by the Lieutenant-Governor, and a similar one also was at present before the Legislative Council of India. It might, therefore, be advisable at some future time to withdraw the present Bill, but in the mean time he would move for leave to introduce it.

The President said that at the last Meeting of the Legislative Council of India, a similar Bill, applicable to all India, had been introduced by Mr. Ritchie. It was then arranged that before proceeding to legislate on the matter in either Council, both Bills should be considered in consultation with Mr. Ritchie. He would not enter into the question of a future withdrawal of the Bill, but no doubt the Hon'ble Member would put himself in communication with Mr. Ritchie on the subject.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Zemindary Dawks.

Mr. Fergusson obtained leave to bring in a Bill to improve the system of Zemindary Dawks in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.

Courts of Small Causes.

Mr. Fergusson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act XLII. of 1860 for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the Judicature established by Royal Charter.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Port-dues in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr. Young moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act XXX. of 1857, for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Calcutta. The accounts of the Dues received in Calcutta and of the disbursements showed a deficit of three lacs of Rupees. He proposed that the present *maximum* rate of ¼ annas a ton be raised to 8 annas.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Mr. Bullen gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Council, he should move for leave to introduce a Bill on the subject of the hoisting of signals by vessels arriving in Port.

There being no other business, the Council then adjourned, shortly after half-past eleven.

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION OF 1862.

(*From the Englishman, Feb.* 10.)

Government of Bengal.

Report on the results of the arrangements for the forthcoming Exhibition of 1862, by A. M. Dowleans, Esq., Secretary to the Central Committee for Bengal, (dated 6th January 1862.)

I have the honor to report that the shipments of that portion of our contributions to the forthcoming International Exhibition of 1862, which had to be forwarded *viâ* the Cape, have been brought to a close. They consist of

66 packages by the Ship *Nile*,
44 ditto " " *Hotspur*,
21 ditto " " *Renown*,

131 packages in all, comprising three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six specimens of the products and manufactures of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, Burmah, the States of Ulwar, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, and valued for export duty at Rupees 37,668.

2. The collection forwarded from the same Provinces, including the Straits Settlements, to the London Exhibition of 1851, both *viâ* the Cape and the Overland Route, consisted of 2,639 specimens, so that, on the present occasion, the contributions shipped round the Cape alone exceed the total collection of 1851 by one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven specimens, while the valuable textile fabrics, silks, and brocades, as well as works of art, which remain to be forwarded by the Overland Route, comprise nearly 2,000 articles, which will bring up the total number of the collection to nearly six thousand specimens, being more than double of what has been sent in 1851.

3. But whilst the collection is thus so greatly in excess of that of 1851, it has been put up and packed in such a manner that it will actually occupy less space than on the former occasion, and moreover display a degree of uniformity which has not been attained in either 1851 or 1855.

4. The collection comprises specimens of every production upon which human industry is engaged in the Provinces from whence obtained, and it contains a number of articles, either entirely new, or of which no specimens have as yet been exhibited in Europe. The most important part, however, is the convincing proof which it affords of the extraordinary advance that has taken place in some particular arts and manufactures, an advance especially remarkable in localities situated within convenient distance, and in close connection with railways which are already in practical working, thereby shewing the great aptitude of Natives for almost any kind of work where European superintendence or even advice bring to bear their influence upon local industry.

5. In accordance with the Rules laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition, the collection consists of four general Sections, viz:—

I.—Raw Products. | III.—Manufactures, and
II.—Machinery. | IV.—Works of Art.

and these Rules have been strictly adhered to. It was not, however, practicable to follow with the same fidelity the division of Section III. into the classes prescribed by Her Majesty's Commissioners, since many of the most valuable fabrics of India are of a description which would render it somewhat difficult to assign to them the proper class in which they ought to be exhibited. Thus, for instance, Class 27, "Articles of Clothing" would comprise an immense variety of fabrics which constitute "clothing" in *India*, but which in Europe come within the meaning of manufactures in "cotton" "in silk" "embroideries," &c. To overcome the difficulty, I have adopted the plan of classifying all such manufactures according to the peculiar workmanship for which they are valued. Thus, for instance, though Cashmere Shawls most undoubtedly would come within Class 21, "Manufactures in Wool," their great merit consists in their embroidery, and hence they have been classed among embroideries. The splendid doputtahs or shawls from Benares are articles of clothing worn by wealthy natives, but their beauty consists in the fineness of the texture of the silk and the interweaving of the gold and silver threads, and I have accordingly classified them among manufactures in silk.

6. But however desirable it may be to adhere throughout strictly to the classification laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners, as far as the general arrangements are concerned, it must not be forgotten that the native artisans can produce in India can have in view in displaying the products and manufactures of this country at the forthcoming Exhibition is to reap practical advantages, and this object would be in a great manner frustrated if no deviation from that classification were allowed. Among the valuable natural productions of the soil of India there occupy a very important place, and in order to illustrate their capabilities adaptation for a variety of purposes and specially for cordage, specimens of the latter accompany each description of fibre. According to the prescribed classification however, cordage comes within "Manufactures of Cotton or Hemp," and would thus be exhibited separately, whereas it is highly desirable that it should be shewn in connection with the raw material from which manufactured. I have therefore arranged this portion of our collection by sub-dividing it into two classes, viz., one shewing the fibre, and the other the article manufactured therefrom. If this arrangement be objected to at home, it can easily be rectified by transferring the latter to the head of "Manufactures."

7. The classification and proper labelling of the collections has, however, entailed more trouble and labor than I anticipated. In some instances packages reached me without lists or invoice, so that a regular inventory had to be made of the contents of each package. In other cases the name attached to the labels on the article itself did not correspond with that in the list, and in one particular instance a large collection reached me without labels, without lists, and even without previous advice, so that had I not been acquainted with those identical articles I should have been at a loss to find out where they came from. This, however, in many cases was unavoidable, if it be considered that perhaps more and the same package had to travel partly by banghy, then by steamer or rail, or by bullock train, so that though advised of the manner in which it might have been dispatched at first, there was no knowing by what mode of conveyance it may be expected ultimately to reach me.

8. With a view to exercising the utmost economy, a number of articles of much interest had to be packed up at once and shipped *viâ* the Cape. I should have wished much to exhibit them on public view, in order that those interested in the progress of India might have convinced themselves of the surprising improvement which has taken place in several branches of local industry. This, however, would have thrown me back completely in my labours; and, moreover, it was an object to make room for the really valuable fabrics and works of art which have to be forwarded by the overland route, and which I hope to exhibit for public inspection in the course of this month.

9. I now proceed to offer the following remarks about our contributions to the Exhibition. First and foremost in importance I consider the collection of the products of soil, and among these by particularly mention that of oilseeds, oils, gums, resins, medicinal substances, fibres, and timbers, all of which, with the exception of the two latter, are uniformly put up in glass-stoppered bottles. Whilst containing a number of specimens entirely new or never before exhibited, it comprises a large variety of products identical and indigenous to different localities, soil and climate. Each of these accepts the number of specimens sent either to the London or Paris Exhibition, and moreover comprises a complete assortment of drugs used by native practitioners, arranged according to their properties, with the description of the proportions and manner in which given to patients. One practical result of this large collection must lead to a conviction that more than one-half of the drugs now used for them Europe can be procured from local sources at an infinitely cheaper cost.

10. With regard to the most important staple product, viz., raw cotton, I regret to say that neither the variety of specimens received, nor the information bearing on that subject, will realise the expectations of those interested in that particular fibre. This defect, however, it is hoped, will, in some measure be remedied by the circular issued upon the strength of communication lately received by the Government of India, clearly explaining what is required, and not only authorizing the transmission of all specimens of cotton by the overland route, but moreover conveying the consent of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition to receiving such samples up to within one week of the time fixed for the opening of the Exhibition itself.

11. Among the other articles contributed to the forthcoming Exhibition of 1862, there are several which ought not to be passed over without remark, especially as they not only shew the great improvement which has most undoubtedly taken place in variety of manufactures and even of works of art, but furthermore most conclusively prove the desire on the part of natives to take advantage of every opportunity afforded to them for improving their productions and manufactures so as to render them more adapted to European taste and requirements.

12. *Paintings on Ivory.*—I would foremost draw attention to the paintings on Ivory from Delhi, which shew the most wonderful improvement which has taken place in that branch of native talent. Though in point of exquisite fineness of pencilling the Delhi paintings have, for a long time past, stood in high repute, yet the chief skill of the artists consisted in the faithfulness of their portraits; but as regards landscape painting there was an entire absence of either light or even shading, and indeed few painters attempted any thing beyond pictures of particular public buildings, but which generally resulted in failure. The specimens forwarded on the present occasion will therefore take everybody by surprise, and among the collection there are two, one on landscape, the other the interior of a temple which may challenge competition. I am doubtful whether anything better could be produced in Europe within the same small compass; but I am positive that in no part of the world could it be obtained for the same money.

13. Surprised at this extraordinary improvement, I endeavored to trace its immediate cause, and from the information collected, there is not the least reason that it must be solely be ascribed to the spread of photography, a conclusion in which I am strengthened by the fact that one of the Delhi paintings on ivory, comprised in the present collection, is the very counterpart of a photograph taken at Delhi about a year ago and presented to me by a friend. Several others of those paintings are but faithful copies of photographs taken by Mr. Beato at Lucknow.

14. *Chickun-work.*—The Calcutta chickun-work, or needle embroidery, is deserving of special notice. It surpasses anything hitherto produced; and has by competent judges, been pronounced to be unique. The assortment comprises both specimens of extraordinary cheapness as well as of the highest finish of workmanship; thus, for instance, we have handkerchiefs from eight annas up to sixteen Rupees each.

15. *Floss Silk Embroidery.*—The floss silk embroideries on merino and net from Delhi are particularly fine, and care appears to have been taken to adapt the same to English taste. Though greatly superior to what has been sent on former occasions, it has the further advantage of greatly improved patterns with extraordinary cheapness of cost.

15. *Carpets.*—Among the carpets already shipped, I may mention those made at the central jails of Lahore and Meerut, and at the Jubbulpore School of Industry. They shew a great advance in workmanship, whilst the blending of colors is remarkably fine. The great drawback, however, is the heavy expense of inland transit to the nearest place of export. Thus, for instance, the expense of packing and forwarding to Calcutta two carpets from Jubbulpore, which, on the place of manufacture cost only Rupees 100 each, is Rupees 104, being more than 50 per cent. on the original price. This, however, will remedy itself as soon as Railways come more extensively into operation.

17. *Cashmere Shawls.*—Of shawls there is a very large collection, the greatest portion of which consists of private contributions, and comprises varieties to suit every body's taste. There are some which have been sent from Sirrinuggur, the capital of Cashmere, and from Umritsur, and said to be much superior to any thing yet forwarded to Europe. By desire of the contributors these shawls are opened into European manufactures, packages in which they are contained are to be shipped direct to London by the overland route, and moreover to be insured against damage by sea-water. From information received, it would appear that really fine shawls are only made to special order, and if a proper price be paid for them, and that the deterioration lately observed in the productions of late years is nothing to commend that is attributable to the circumstance that shawls of middling quality meet with a readier sale at home, especially as the French have brought their own manufactures to such a high state of perfection, that, considering the relative cost of real Cashmeres and French imitations, the latter have caused much competition to the disadvantage of the shawl fabrics.

18. *Articles made with Gold.*—The "kuftgori" work or steel inlaid with gold, from Goojerat in the Punjab, is exquisite, and in point of cheapness defies competition. There is a decidedly higher finish in the specimens forwarded on the present occasion, and there is no doubt that they will attract peculiar attention among those interested in this kind of manufactures.

19. *Mach'hi work.*—A variety of articles have been collected and forwarded to me under the name of Papier Maché, but the only ones deserving of notice are those made at Cashmere. Though not to be compared with the exquisite articles produced in Germany and France, yet the specimens sent on this occasion will shew a wonderful improvement in comparison with those contributed in 1855. They are now much lighter, better finished, and will prove an ornament even to an English drawing-room table. The only drawback is their cost, being much dearer than what could be obtained for the same money at home.

20. *Plain Silk.*—There is a large assortment of silk cloths from various parts of India, but whilst in some parts a marked improvement is to be observed in manufacture, in others it has decidedly deteriorated. Even with regard to the former, a further and considerable improvement is required to obtain for these fabrics a footing in Europe, especially as the specimens collected by no means commend themselves by cheapness of price. The silks from the Punjab, however, are excellent, and the color of the various dyes, very brilliant. Some of the silks, though in point of cost they could not stand the test of competition, which, however, might, in a great measure, be overcome if the gold borders, which generally are woven into the ends of the silks were omitted.

21. *Embroidered Silks and Brocades.*—The embroidered silks and brocades from Benares stand unrivalled. The workmanship is of the highest finish, whilst the interweaving of the gold and silver threads with the silk shews exquisite taste. It is to be regretted that only so few of these exquisite fabrics are adapted for European use, and indeed the present specimens have been forwarded more with the view to shewing what native artisans can produce, than with the intention of any advantage resulting therefrom to the local manufacturers. The kinkobs or brocades are extremely rich, but their use in Europe will be restricted to the covering of furniture, for which purpose, however, they are much too expensive; whilst, on the other hand, the majority of people who can afford the outlay, would, in all probability, prefer the manufactures of Lyons to the kinkobs of India.

22. *Manufactures in Cotton and Hemp.*—The greater portion of the collection under this head consists of specimens of cloths, &c., made by prisoners in the various jails, and those coming from the Punjab and from Meerut are worthy of special notice. The most important are, however, the hemp fabrics of the Borneo Company, established at Baraugore near Calcutta, the steam-works of which afford employment to a large number of the neighbouring population. The fabrics consist of gunny cloths and sacks, and establish the fact, that where the consumption of manufactures, however small their intrinsic value may be, is large, machinery worked by steam will successfully compete against the cheapness of Indian manual labor. Cotton goods, with very few exceptions, afford a singular contrast to the general improvement which has taken place in the manufactures of India. The specimens of coarse fabrics forwarded on this occasion are almost the same as those sent ten years ago, and in some of the finer fabrics there is a marked falling off. The only way in which this anomaly can be explained is the fact, that whilst the consumption of coarser cloths has greatly increased and thereby caused a rise in their market value, the limited means of the consumers, with the enhanced cost of all sorts of comestibles, prevents them from paying beyond a certain maximum price even if they could obtain a better article at an advance of a few pice. The manufacturer, on the other hand prefers confining himself to the production of coarse fabrics which command an extensive and ready sale, and bring a speedy and remunerative return. The only cotton manufactures which have as yet passed through my hands, and show real improvement, are table-cloths, napkins, and towels from Patna which are particularly good.

23. The collection of silk and cotton manufactures is accompanied by three valuable books. The first contains specimens of the different silk patterns used by the inhabitants of the Punjab, specifying those peculiar to Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Sikhs, respectively, and those which have been introduced since the period of English rule. The second shews the cotton fabrics used as articles of dress by the agricultural tribes of the Punjab, distinguishing the different classes to which the patterns are peculiar. These two books have been forwarded by the Central Committee of the Punjab, and though in themselves most valuable, their value will be enhanced by the collection of photographs which is now being made of the various tribes and castes inhabiting the whole extent of territories of India. The third book has been presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. B. consisting of a large number of specimens of colors produced by a combination of Indian dyes, and though some doubt appears to exist as to this large variety of colors being the result of repeated experiments of the Nepalese dyer, who is stated to have lost his memoranda as to peculiar dyes from which he obtained the colors, the book itself establishes the fact that the colors themselves can be produced from substances indigenous to India. There is also an assortment of samples of dyed cotton cloths forwarded by the Central Committee for North-Western Provinces, which is particularly valuable, as it is accompanied by a description of the ingredients employed in producing the various colors.

24. *Paper.*—The specimens of paper forwarded with the present collection comprise a large variety, and will prove interesting. There is the famous paper made of the Daphne plant at Nepal, illustrated by the fibre from which obtained, from the fresh shrub, with specimens of all the stages of its preparation. Then we have paper made of the bamboo fibre, of old hemp, aloes leaf, plantain fibre, Herbera kyanised, of tossed rope cords, of old ropes, and of a number of other substances. That made by the prisoners at the jail of Meerut seems to be particularly good, and specially adapted for the packing of fine fabrics, as it commends itself by its extraordinary resistance to dampness. The arsenicated paper, received from Hooghly, is supposed to be a strong protective against insects.

25. *Feathers, Downs, &c.*—These manufactures, peculiar to Calcutta, and better known under the name of "Commercolly work," have for many years past been admired in England. I am not aware whether they are produced in any other part of India, but I am positive that none were received at the Paris Exhibition of 1855 from any other place than Calcutta. The specimens forwarded on the present occasion shew but little progress in workmanship, but there is a decided improvement of style and of adaptation to English taste. The feathers and plumes are superior and of greater variety than those sent on former occasions, but they still leave room for considerable improvement.

26. *Basket Work.*—Of these the collection is very small, but the specimens are the best I have seen in the course of my Indian experience. The manufactures in straw of Monghyr are very good indeed, and their merit is enhanced by their extraordinary cheapness. Two "reticules" of straw costing only about 3*d.* each, are superior to the best work of that description I have seen either in Germany or Switzerland, even after shading, and indeed few painters attempted any thing beyond pictures of particular public buildings, but which generally resulted in failure. The specimens forwarded on the present occasion will therefore take everybody by surprise, and among the collection there are two, one on landscape, the other the interior of a temple which may challenge competition. I am doubtful whether anything better could be produced in Europe within the same small compass; but I am positive that in no part of the world could it be obtained for the same money.

13. Surprised at this extraordinary improvement, I endeavored to trace its immediate cause, and from the information collected, there is not the least reason that it must be solely be ascribed to the spread of photography, a conclusion in which I am strengthened by the fact that one of the Delhi paintings on ivory, comprised in the present collection, is the very counterpart of a photograph taken at Delhi about a year ago and presented to me by a friend. Several others of those paintings are but faithful copies of photographs taken by Mr. Beato at Lucknow.

14. *Chickun-work.*—The Calcutta chickun-work, or needle embroidery, is deserving of special notice. It surpasses anything hitherto produced; and has by competent judges, been pronounced to be unique. The assortment comprises both specimens of extraordinary cheapness as well as of the highest finish of workmanship; thus, for instance, we have handkerchiefs from eight annas up to sixteen Rupees each.

15. *Floss Silk Embroidery.*—The floss silk embroideries on merino and net from Delhi are particularly fine, and care appears to have been taken to adapt the same to English taste. Though greatly superior to what has been sent on former occasions, it has the further advantage of greatly improved patterns with extraordinary cheapness of cost.

15. *Carpets.*—Among the carpets already shipped, I may mention those made at the central jails of Lahore and Meerut, and at the Jubbulpore School of Industry. They shew a great advance in workmanship, whilst the blending of colors is remarkably fine. The great drawback, however, is the heavy expense of inland transit to the nearest place of export. Thus, for instance, the expense of packing and forwarding to Calcutta two carpets from Jubbulpore, which, on the place of manufacture cost only Rupees 100 each, is Rupees 104, being more than 50 per cent. on the original price. This, however, will remedy itself as soon as Railways come more extensively into operation.

17. *Cashmere Shawls.*—Of shawls there is a very large collection, the greatest portion of which consists of private contributions, and comprises varieties to suit every body's taste. There are some which have been sent from Sirrinuggur, the capital of Cashmere, and from Umritsur, and said to be much superior to any thing yet forwarded to Europe. By desire of the contributors these shawls are opened into European manufactures, packages in which they are contained are to be shipped direct to London by the overland route, and moreover to be insured against damage by sea-water. From information received, it would appear that really fine shawls are only made to special order, and if a proper price be paid for them, and that the deterioration lately observed in the productions of late years is nothing to commend that is attributable to the circumstance that shawls of middling quality meet with a readier sale at home, especially as the French have brought their own manufactures to such a high state of perfection, that, considering the relative cost of real Cashmeres and French imitations, the latter have caused much competition to the disadvantage of the shawl fabrics.

18. *Articles made with Gold.*—The "kuftgori" work or steel inlaid with gold, from Goojerat in the Punjab, is exquisite, and in point of cheapness defies competition. There is a decidedly higher finish in the specimens forwarded on the present occasion, and there is no doubt that they will attract peculiar attention among those interested in this kind of manufactures.

19. *Mach'hi work.*—A variety of articles have been collected and forwarded to me under the name of Papier Maché, but the only ones deserving of notice are those made at Cashmere. Though not to be compared with the exquisite articles produced in Germany and France, yet the specimens sent on this occasion will shew a wonderful improvement in

MADRAS.

DEATH OF C. M. TEED, ESQ., MASTER IN EQUITY OF H. M. SUPREME COURT.—With feelings of deep regret, we have to announce the death of the above named gentleman, which sad event, the result of a fit of apoplexy, took place rather suddenly, at his Chamber in the Court House, on Tuesday night. Mr. Teed had been for two or three years in infirm health, but a short visit to Europe in 1860 greatly renovated him, and since his return last year, he has been able regularly to discharge the duties of his office. He had come down from the Red Hills in the forenoon of Tuesday, for the purpose of transacting business, in which he was engaged when the fatal seizure occurred. Medical assistance was immediately summoned, and several of our ablest Practitioners used their utmost endeavours to rally him from the attack, but all their skill was vain. He soon sunk into a state of unconsciousness, which lasted until his death about eleven o'clock at night. His funeral took place in St. Mary's Burial Ground last evening, and was attended by the Judges, all the legal Profession in both its branches, and a great number of the principal residents of Madras.

The late gentleman, who was a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, came to this country and was admitted to the local Bar, of which he was the Father, in 1828. Subsequently he became Clerk of the Crown, and eventually Master in Equity and Administrator General. Although never remarkable for forensic oratory, Mr. Teed was universally admitted to be a sound and accomplished Lawyer, more particularly in Equity practice, and his opinions were always received, both by the Court and the Profession, with very great respect. He dies deeply lamented by a wide circle of attached friends.—*Athenæum & Shatesman, Feb.* 11.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The 94th marched from Umritsar on the 8th, and were to be at Ferozepore, (Wednesday) yesterday. The 79th Highlanders were to march from Ferozepore to-day.

The Divisional Head Quarters and Staff of Artillery are ordered from Ferozepore to Peshawur.—*Dehli Gazette, February* 13.

A Letter from Lahore informs us that the design of establishing a public school at Lahore, has so far advanced that 20,000 'rupees have been subscribed towards it, on paper: the Local Government have promised a similar sum besides a 'grant in aid.'

The design of the building the writer says, drawn by Colonel Maclagan is of the florid Indo-Gothic-Elizabethan-Victorian style: a large outlay has been sanctioned for it. The school is to be conducted on the principles of the Church of England, the Bishop of Calcutta being Visitor. With the object of meeting which views the committee have elected a Scotch Presbyterian to the head mastership! A broad Church Bishop is a convenience at times.—*Id.*

We are very sorry to have to record a disastrous fire at Cawnpore, by which Mr. Palmer's house was totally destroyed on the night of the 9th instant. For the following particulars we are indebted to an eye witness:—

"The house is next to Major Robarts' and from its size must have been worth many thousands of rupees: in it were all kinds of property, including circular saws, jacks, and other valuable English hardware; all was destroyed. The fire broke out on the top of the roof at about 1 A. M., 9th instant, and in a few hours, but the bare walls were left standing. Severe however as must have been this loss it was nothing to what might have taken place had the wind been high, as then not only all the valuable timbers stacked in the compound would have been destroyed, but also the houses near to the scene of the catastrophe. As it was a tent in the next compound was literally blackened with the falling particles. The scene though grand in the extreme, painfully reminded one of Cawnpore in 1857.

Mr. Palmer has indeed been very unfortunate, but it is to be hoped that his property was insured."—*Id.*

SIND.

We learn that a Mr. Stuckey, who arrived here by the *Governor Higginson* on the 1st inst. has come to Sind for the purpose of purchasing another batch of Camels for shipment to Australia. He purposes buying one hundred of these animals, and has, we learn, opened negociations with Morad Khan for that purpose. The capabilities of Camels for Australian explorations has been placed beyond a doubt.—*Sindian, Feb.* 12.

The preliminay surveys for the Kurrachee and Jerruck Canal are proceeding rapidly, and are expected to be completed in less than a month. Mr. Bourne, accompanied by Mr. A. Dunn, have gone up the river in the *Indus*, with the intention of visiting Lahore;—their absence however will be brief.—*Id.*

Mr. G. G. B. Coulson, C. S. Deputy Collector of Jerruck and Shahbunder, has been appointed Political Agent at Rewa Kanta. Mr. Coulson has not been many months in the Province when one of the most important districts in the Kurrachee Collectorate was entrusted to him. His accustomed activity and energy have no doubt been brought to bear, in the wide field of labor open to him in these combined districts. Unlike our more favored contemporaries of the Presidency, to whom some consideration is sometimes shown by the Bombay Secretariate, in placing official papers at their disposal for publication, we seldom or never obtain a glimpse of any report (however useful or interesting to the general public) when it has once entered the *sanctum* of the Commissioner's Office, that we are unable to what extent Mr. Coulson's administration of the Jerruck and Shahbunder Districts has been attended with benefit to Government or to the people of that part of the country. We shall be glad to hear that Mr. Inverarity has left something on record of this young and zealous officer's career in Sind. That his services have been duly appreciated by Government, is evidenced by the recognition they have received, in his present nomination, to a high political appointment in India.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) Feb.* 11.

ANNEXATION OF SIND TO THE PUNJAB.—We have reason to believe that the day is not far distant, when the long pending question of annexing Sind to the Punjab will be conclusively settled. This subject is under discussion in the Council Hall of Bombay, and has at last been moulded into some shape so as to bring it into discussion at the proper time. The final result will be known on the next vacancy occurring in the Bombay Council, an event now looming in the horizon on the retirement of the Honorable Mr. Reeves, and the appointment of Mr. Inverarity in his place. Sind, it is believed will be governed by a Chief Commissioner under the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, as proposed by the Honble Mr. Ricketts, late Commissioner for the revision of Civil Establishments. This move will place our long-despised Province in the position she is destined to hold, in a political, military, and commercial point of view, and we hail with much pleasure the important changes now in prospectu, as the beginning of a more liberal and successful administration of a country, the resources of which lie undeveloped for want of sufficient facilities and encouragement of the enterprising capitalists who have entered the field of speculation, sanguine in their expectation of reaping a golden harvest by a judicious expenditure of time and money.—*Id*

English Press.

AN AMERICAN IN MANCHESTER.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Jany. 8.)

The *Boston* (United States) *Daily Courier* publishes a diary penned by Mr. H. Adams, son of the American Minister in London, during a recent visit to this city. Mr. Adams came down to Manchester in November last for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of our merchants and manufacturers on the American question. He was particularly anxious to know whether there was any disposition to urge the Government to break the Southern blockade in order to obtain cotton. On Friday, the 8th of November, he had interviews with several gentlemen, and thus sums up the result of his inquiries:—"So far as the cotton interest in Manchester are concerned, our Government will have two months more full swing over the South. At the end of that time a party will arise in favour of ending the war by recognizing the insurgents, and, if necessary, breaking the blockade or declaring it ineffective. The Radicals, the Indian and colonial interests, and some others, will oppose the step, and there will be a severe contest; all supposing that affairs on our side remain in about the present position." We may here state that he remarks, towards the close of his diary, that this conclusion was strengthened by all he subsequently heard.

On Saturday he renewed his inquiries, and he states the substance of a conversation he had with a member of a large spinning firm:—"I brought up the question of the blockade again, mentioning the fact that the belief in America was very general that England meant to break it, and that this belief had caused most of the irritation that existed there against England. It was the lowness of the motive that had disgusted us. He declared that the idea was ridiculous, and that no one contemplated it in the present position of affairs. But, then, if the war drags itself out indefinitely to the loss and suffering of the rest of the world, and it becomes evident that neither party will yield, and that a settlement is hopeless, then an intervention may take place for the benefit of foreign nations and mankind. I remarked that this was a dangerous latitude to allow, when the same party who judged the cause was to profit by the decision. He went on," 'But such a latitude is necessary. The world must, of course, have a right to decide when it considers its interests to overbalance those of a single nation. Suppose that the Southerners, instead of a partial monopoly of cotton, had a complete monopoly of grain of all kinds, and the world were to be famished by the blockade, would not intervention be justifiable? Suppose that it was England, instead of the North, who maintained the blockade, would not France interfere, and could England soberly blame her for doing so? There is no disposition in England to refuse to the Union a full and fair trial; but if, after what is evident to be such a trial, no step has been gained towards a settlement, foreign nations have a right to interfere, at least by a recognition of the South.' This is not to be denied, I believe, in law, and yet it practically leaves the whole question as unsettled as ever. 'Most Englishmen,' he stated, 'would, no doubt, prefer to see a separation accomplished, yet this neither implies sympathy with the South nor hostile measures towards the North. It is a mere matter of private opinion.' I assured him that on that point England was perfectly welcome to think what she liked. Her opinions were of no consequence to us, except as they indicated her actions. She had thought it her interest to weaken France and strengthen Austria, but instead of that it was Austria that was falling to pieces and France that was stronger than ever, and I saw no reason why her policy should be more successful in America than in Europe. He talked of the Surat cotton, and stated that since the cotton pressure had begun much more attention had been paid to it, and the spinners had been surprised to find how well it answered their purposes. He was confident that already, whatever might be the fate of the American crop, Indian cotton had obtained a position and a hold upon the market that it would not lose. Whatever might happen, the cotton trade never would go back to the old channels."

Again, we find Mr. Adams in conversation with "Mr. ——, one of the M. P.'s for ——," who gave him the strongest assurance of English sympathy with the North. "He assured me that he believed the feeling in Manchester to be one of sympathy with the Union, and of regret that the effort at dissolution had ever been made. He knew of no party in Manchester forming to bring about the intervention of the blockade by Great Britain, nor did he believe that such a party could be created here or elsewhere. On the contrary, he believed he might tell me that within a short time it had been proposed, among some of the men of position in the city, to make a public demonstration of sympathy with the North. The disposition was one of good will towards us. I replied that it was very agreeable to hear this statement on such good authority, and I was sure that any public declaration of good will would have a great effect in America, where precisely the contrary belief had been preached, until it was looked upon as a matter of fact, beyond a shadow of doubt, that Manchester was bitterly hostile to us. The conversation lasted about 15 minutes, and nothing could be more distinct than the statement which he made; nor do I know where to go for better authority on such a question."

Mr. Adams found a strong feeling in favour of Indian cotton, and he seems to have been satisfied that, rather than go to war for the purpose of obtaining the raw material from the Southern States of America, "the Radicals, to anti-slavery interest, and the colonies would unite in preferring a prohibitive duty" on slave-grown cotton—a measure which, in his opinion, would have the effect of bringing in supplies from all parts of the world. He adds:—"It cannot be doubted that if the blockade continues spring will find England nearly independent of America for this article, and we shall see the steady advance of a great revolution in the world's condition. Matters can never go back to where they were a year ago. Yet America can always compete with any country in the production of this staple, and no one wishes to see her unable to do so. All that is wanted is to open competition, and then the slave power must give way. Its cursed lust of conquest, its love of political, while the shores of Africa may be made the scene of a new civilization, and India may rise again to her old wealth and glory. Some persons complain that such an event would be the ruin of the United States, that it would destory the balance of trade, and make America hopelessly the debtor of Europe. Why this should be so does not appear. A nation, like a private person, is wealthy and prosperous, not in proportion to what it receives, but to what it spends. If our civil war has taught us one fact with certainty, it is this—that our imports may be cut down with safety, and even advantage, 100 millions of dollars. If our receipts from cotton were lowered 50 millions we might still be rich; but, though we exported cotton enough to pave our streets with gold, we should still be poor if we went on in that reckless extravagance which has already three times thrown the nation into bankruptcy."

Mr. Adams speaks of the objection of our manufacturers to a too curious inspection of their improved machinery; and in one mill he visited he found the operatives "dirty, very coarsely dressed and very stupid in look—altogether much inferior to the American standard."

Of Manchester society he says:—"Manchester society seems to be much more like what one finds in American cities than like that of London. In Manchester, as in America, it seems to have fallen, or be falling, wholly into the hands of the young, unmarried people. In London the Court gives it dignity and tone, and the houses into which an admission is thought of most value are generally apt to slight society. In Manchester, I am told, it is still the fashion for the hosts to see that their guests enjoy themselves. In London the guests shift for themselves, and a stranger had better depart at once as soon as he has looked at the family pictures. In Manchester one is usually allowed a dressing-room at an evening party. In London a gentleman has to take his chance of going into the ball-room with his hair on end or his cravat untied. In Manchester it is still the fashion to finish balls with showy suppers, which form the great test of the evening. In London one is regaled with thimblefuls of ice-cream and hard seed-cakes. I presume the same or similar difference run through all the great provincial towns. London society is a distinct thing, which the provinces are sensible not to try to imitate."

REFLECTION OF NEEDLE WORK.—It is quite a prize pattern, if a lady can "hem" a refusal without there being a single cross-stitch in it.—*Punch.*

A Vienna journal the *Ostund West*, has boldly opened a campaign against the temporal power of the Pope. It blames his holiness and deplores his policy of obstinate resistance. "Nothing but advantage for the cathoic religion," says the *Ostund West*, "can result from the overthrow of the temporal power. Rome will sooner or later, with or without the consent of the Pope, become the political capital of Italy: we consider that result as certain as any historical fact whatever."

THE "BAGNIO" OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—The bagnio ranks first amongst the penal establishments not merely of the metropolis but of the empire, both as regards the number of its *detenus*, and the character of their crimes. Whilst provincial thieves, burglars, and other second-class offenders are consigned to their local prisons, or sent to hard labour in the fortresses of Widdin, Cyprus, or St. Jean d' Acre, the great brigands, pirates, false money coiners, and murderers, for whom blood money has been accepted, are garnered into this central depot of crime to expiate their offences by five, ten, or fifteen years' durance—"vile" and terrible in the extreme. Passing through the low gateway which leads into the inner prison, one is at once struck by the aspect of the wretched denizens of the place, first in a row of low wooden sheds on the right, mud-floored, doorless, and windowless, and yet smelling as if the foul atmosphere within were too thick or too adhesive to work its way through even these capacious openings, which are closed only at night by a heavy grating. Judging of the whole of these fetid dens from what we saw ourselves, they contain no furniture whatever, and except in the rare cases in which relations may supply a substitue for bedding, the mud floor is of course the only restingplace of the inmates. In winter, indeed, a Kerry peasant would not consider the best pen in the row good enough for his pigs. On the left, fronting these lodgings for supernumeraries, stands the block of buildings which formed the prison proper. The door is open and we enter, preceded by a keeper, with a lantern, which it is necessary to hold close to the ground to avoid stumbling into the slushy pitfalls which even in the present dry whether honeycomb the whole ground floor of the building. Light there is none, nor windows on this basement story to admit either it or air. Pulled up short, however, as you are by the stench—which, if bad in the outer sheds, is here sickening, palpable—the eye gets accustomed to the Stygian darkness before your advance into the interior, and during the halt the clanking of a chain on your left draws your attention to a tall gaunt figure heavily fettered from ankle to waist, and chained to one of the first of the massive posts which support the upper floor of the building. The lantern-bearer turns his light upon him, and tells you, with something like pride with which a Roman *cicerone* would point to one of the chief artglories of the Vatican, that this is "Moumji-oglu," the famous Adrianople brigand, who is believed to have committed nearly a hundred of the most brutal murders with his own hand. This celebrated miscreant is about 50 years of age, and in face certainly looks "as mild a man as ever cut a throat," and smiles and shrugs his shoulders with the most deprecating modesty as the story of his exploits is briefly told you by the keeper. He has been chained to this post for nearly two years, and has thirteen more in prospect, if *kismut* does not interfere with the course of law.—*Levant Herald.*

A RUSSIAN WOMAN SHOW.—A St. Petersburg correspondent gives the following as "one of the peculiarities of northern life." "The scene is laid in the "Summer Garden," one of the pleasantest places of popular resort in that city, on Whit-Sunday afternoon—a festival "observed with scrupulous care." There "it is the custom to decorate the dwellings, boats, rafts, carriages, and church doors with branches of linden," and when in the old times the "Wife Show" was the great feature of the occasion:—"The Wife Show is now the last lingering relic of what was once a popular national custom. Here the sons and daughters of tradesmen were wont to assemble, to select their partners for life. The girls would come decked out in all the family could raise, and sometimes carrying in their hands a bunch of silver teaspoons; or plying gracefully with a house silver ladle, as if it were a fan; while the young men, also appearing to the best advantage, would stroll by them, and on seeing any young lady who particularly struck their fancy, would politely inquire about her dower from her parents, who invariably accompanied the blushing damsels. The custom so far exists in the present day that, had I been matrimonially disposed, I might have selected a wife without even the trouble of advertising, to say nothing of the time which the more conventional customs of my native land deem requisite for a courtship. Here comes a group attracting more than ordinary attention. They are candidates for matrimony—two young sisters, apparently about 18 of age. They are rather pretty, and quite elegantly dressed in light colours, and wearing the little jaunty hats and feathers. Behind them come their parents and an old woman plainly attired, but after all one of the most important members of the family. If a young man is taken with the appearance of the candidates he will give the old lady's shawl a gentle pull, and they will together step on one side and avoid the crowd by turning into one of the side walks. After some cross-questioning the parties separate, and in the evening the old woman states to the parents the various propositions she has received, and to the one who has the largest income a note is sent. If all his statements are found correct the thing is considered settled, and Ekatarina is married to Ivan with little more ado. She never thinks of objecting and neither bride nor bridegroom have any idea of wasting time in courting. But this custom is fast falling into desuetude, and this year not more than half a dozen candidates for matrimony presented themselves at the Summer Garden Wife Show for 1861. Two or three years more, and the custom will be a tradition of the past."

Advertisements.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A VERY SUPERIOR MAIL PHAETON, built in England expressly to order, with a pair of Bright BAY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS complete, the property of H. D. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., proceeding to England.

To be seen on two hours' notice being given to the undersigned.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.
Bombay, Marine Street, No. 2, 5th Feb. 1862.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT 'VROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

Old Theatre, Fort.

ON SALE,

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, with Her Majesty's INDIAN NAVY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to the 31st December 1861. Price Rs. 3.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

Opening of Thornhill Brothers & Co. New Watch Making Establishment.

IT affords us pleasure to inform our numerous connexion that our NEW AND ENLARGED ESTABMENT is now open where we trust the increased accommodation afforded will enable us fully to meet the acquirements of those who for the last ten years have kindly favored our old establishment as well as to extend the same advantages to many who were deprived of the opportunity of giving us their orders consequent on the former limited space.

Many facilities are now afforded for Ladies and Gentlemen to give their orders and to enable them to select from the various and extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. which we expect will be found replete in all its branches.

We feel confident much satisfaction will be given in the execution of orders and in their quick despatch.
27, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—
Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.
N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Rum, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.
Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Odman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.
Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled.
Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Cagle Double Thick Note.
Blue bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelop s, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.
N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.
Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarniet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello stringe.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

THE undersigned has a few shares (of Rupees 20 each with Rupees 10 paid up) to dispose of in the Telegraph to India Company, Limited, at par.

Annexed are the terms conceded to the Company by H. M. Government.

Early application is requested, and a remittance for the amount of Rupees 10 per share applied for, to be enclosed.

ANDREW HAY,

Bombay, 22nd January 1862.

Abstract of Terms.

1st.—That the cables, land-lines, instruments, stations, concessions, &c., belonging to the old Company shall be made over to the new Company, free from charge.

2nd.—That the new Company shall use their best endeavours to repair the line and to work it when completed, beginning with the line between Aden and Kurrachee; and are to have possession so soon as twothirds of the Capital is subscribed, and one-third paid up, and a suitable vessel despatched with not less than 200 miles of new cable on board.

3rd.—That the new Company shall be entitled to a clear dividend out of the profits to 25 per cent. per annum on the money paid up; and the Government is to have the power to repurchase the line on repaying the capital expended, at the expiration of thirty years.

4th.—That any surplus profits shall be applied to reimburse the Government for the interest they have paid, and will have to pay, annually upon the original capital expended; after which any further profits which may accrue will be applied to the creation of a reserve fund.

5th.—The accounts of the Company will be audited at the Treasury half-yearly. After the restoration of the line, any outlay of capital to be subject to the approval of Government; and the Government is to have the right (subject to arbitration) of disallowing woking expenditure which they may consider excessive.

6th.—In the event of the failure of the Company to restore or maintain the line in working order, the Government shall have the power of taking it into their hands again, on repaying the capital actually expended by the new Company. Should the Government not exercise the right, the Company are to be at liberty to dispose of the property to reimburse their outlay; the delay in effecting the actual expenditure to be handed over to the Government. Failure is to be defined to be the nonworking of the line from end to end after reasonable allowance of time for restoration.

7th.—All differences between the Government and the Company to be decided by arbitration.

8th.—This arrangement presupposes the concurrence of the Shareholders of the old Company, in the terms proposed to them by Her Majesty's Government; any Parliamentary powers necessary to give effect to these arrangements are to be obtained by Her Majesty's Government.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.
Church Gate Street.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

JUST RECEIVED PER "CLEADON."

LADIES AND Childrens New Patent Eyeleted Skeleton Skirts of all sizes, Ladies China Crape Silk Mantillas, Ladies and Gentlemen's colored Kid Gloves, also air-tight Japan Tin Boxes of different sizes, &c. &c.

BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co.
(next door to Henderson & Co.) Medow Street.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER, may be seen at Mr. T. GINGER'S Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

FOR SALE.

A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400: now offered at 300.
Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

MESS AND DOMESTIC STORES.

DWYER & Co., Mess and General Agents, Forbes Street, Bombay, beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Civil and Military Services, and the Public generally, to their stock of
FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Received ex "Creadon,"
comprising every necessary article for the Mess, and Family Table.
Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,
of the choicest and most approved brands—
Imported from China expressly for Constituents.
Finest Flowery Peko, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.
*** Price Lists supplied on application.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860, in neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.
Bombay Gazette Office.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to clear off all their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,
A few "Peat's Saddles" of every choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Plated, steel, brass and silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.
A large assortment always on hand.
Just received per Mail Steamer.
Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.
N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
White and Coloured Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.
White Glacé and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulla Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.
Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rich Black Glacé Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Barnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crêpe, steel and Jet.
Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. *to* 7 P. M. *Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or references for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.*

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

NO. 2 MANILLA CHEROOTS, at Rs. 40 per Thousand, or 20-8 per box of 500. Apply to

SORABJEE EDULJEE DUBASH.
10 Apollo Street, Fort.

1st February 1862.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A QUANTITY of Galvanized IRON SHEETS, suitable for roofing when covered with Thatch: this article proves an Economical, Durable, and Cool Roof, and is well suited for the climate of India.
For further particulars apply to

HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., —IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 14 Horse power, high pressure complete with all connections. Also, A STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, 12 horse power, horizontal. May be seen on application to

MACINDOE, ROGERS, & Co.

Rampart Row.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.
Terms moderate, prices for cash only.
No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D' ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALFIS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—David Jones, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.
Directors.
William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Ballen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
Auditors.
Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.
Physician.
Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Pritt & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries.
Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
Andre Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee.
C. C. Mead, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months after the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1860 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day of the Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium	Reduction			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1855	10,000	429	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	"	10,000	590	216	0	0	254	0	0
40	"	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	"	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	"	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for each reduction, but in such a manner as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the Issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of fifty.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions aff